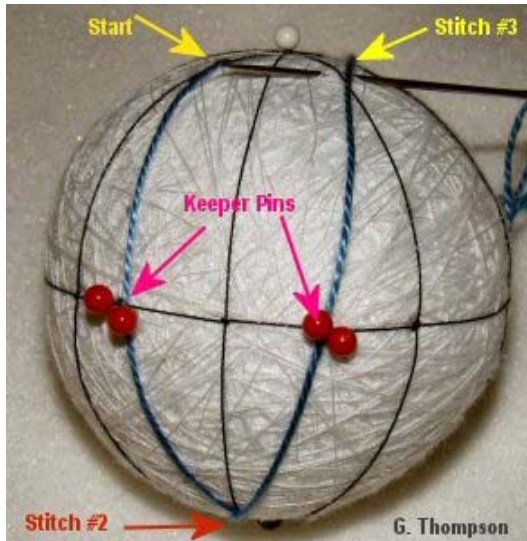


TemariKai Temari Basics - Jyounge Douji Stitch / Closest English Equivalent: Concurrent N-S Stitch

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Jyounge Douji literally translates to: "up and down", "vertical motion" (for Jyounge) and "concurrent" "synchronous" (for Douji). It is a stitch arrangement usually worked on a Simple Divide and defined as: stitch at one pole, pass the thread over the equator, and take a same stitch at the opposite pole; pass the thread again over the equator (usually keeper pins are used to hold the threads in place at the equator while working), return to the starting pole and take another stitch. Repeat this way around the ball, till you return to the starting point; a Jyounge Douji design "Zig zags" up and down the ball from pole to pole while traveling around the mari at the same time; the north pole/hemisphere mirrors the south pole/hemisphere. No stitches are taken at the equator in the process of working the stitch arrangement; keeper stitches or an obi design may be stitched at the equator later, but these are separate elements and not part of the Jyounge Douji design.

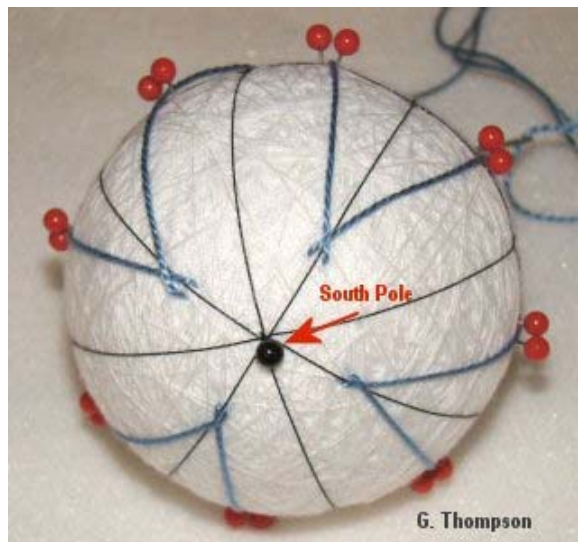
The stitches used in Jyounge Douji can vary according to design: [Chidori Kagari](#), [Uwagake Chidori](#) and/or [Shitagake Chidori](#) are most common, and can be arranged in a multitude of ways. A very few variations are shown at the bottom of the page after the basic technique. One of the major impacts of this element is not so much the individual needle stitch but, the concept of the design going from pole to opposite pole in continuous travel around the mari. Essentially, a whole revolution of the design is completed with one thread, as opposed to individual parts. Another important part of the design is maintaining even symmetry around the ball with the technique. Also, it's a must to maintain the same north-pole orientation during stitching the whole design - if you "flip" in the process, you will reverse the thread cross in your stitching, which interrupts the lay of the threads and becomes noticeable in the overall design.



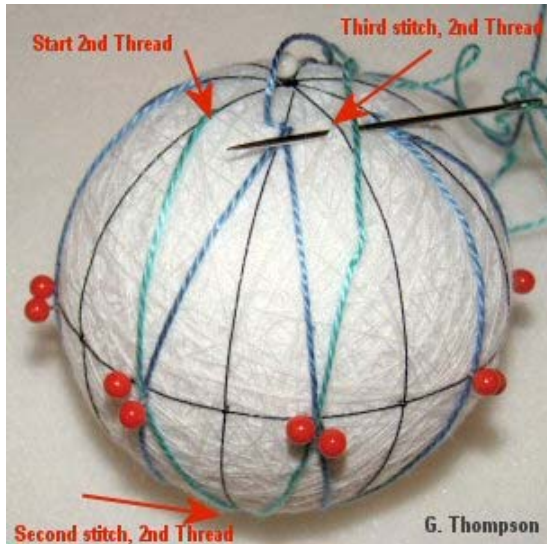
1. Start thread close to North Pole, pass through keeper pins, stitch at South Pole, pass through keeper pins, repeat at North Pole.



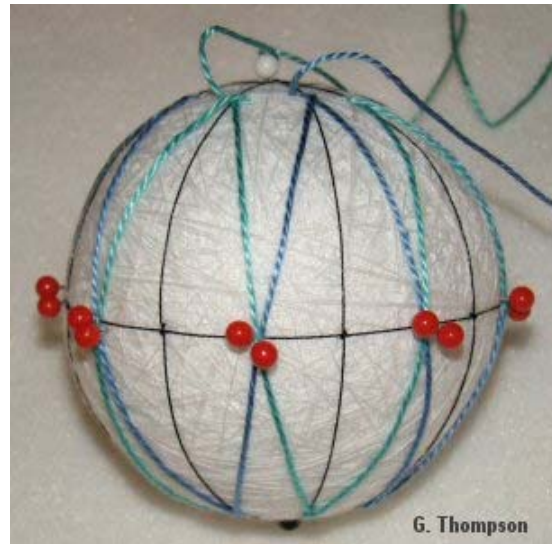
2. Return to starting point at North Pole. You can stitch on alternate sets of marking threads as shown here, or adjust for your design as desired.



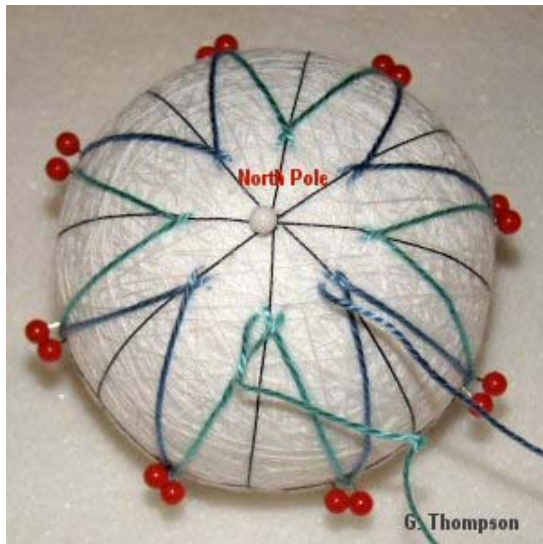
3. This shows ending the first round from the North Pole view



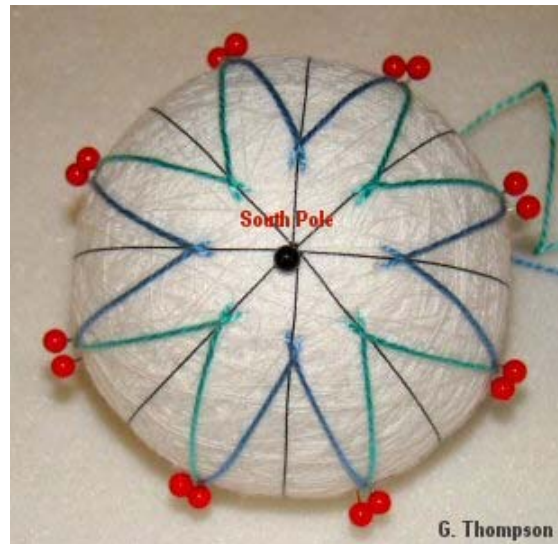
4. This shows what the first round looks like from the South Pole - same as North Pole



5. Repeat the stitching process on the other set of marking lines with a second thread.



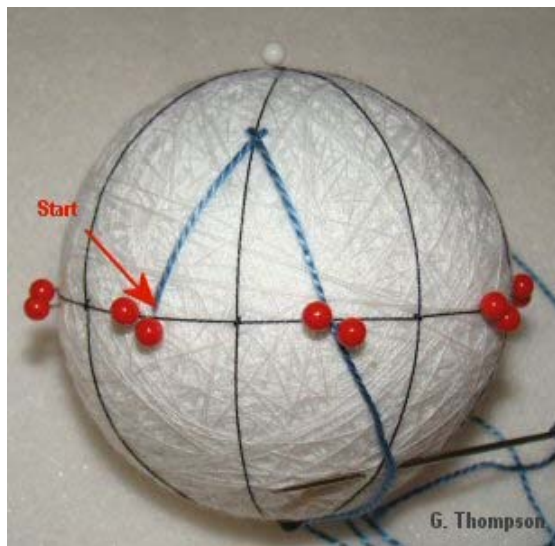
6. End of first row, second thread. Notice threads crossing at keeper pins but, no stitching at equator.



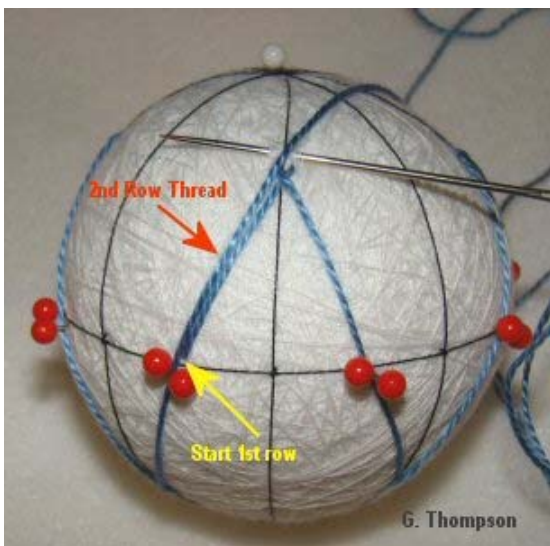
7. North and South Pole views after one round of each thread; they are mirror images of each other. Repeat these steps to build up design; you can use various colors, adjust the number of marking threads used per revolution, etc.



Variation using Uwagake Chidori



It may be easier to start at the equator for some stitch applications



This variation shows Chidori Kagari, closing in toward the poles



Vary the spacing between threads or multiples of rows if desired

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